THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1830. NO. 53.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at FOUR dollars per annum, payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or THREE dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

Superior Business Stands FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by Janues Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS.—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.

B. BAKEWELL.
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER.
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,

Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

TRIAL OF ANTICHRIST,

OTHERWISE the Man of Sin, for High Treason against the Son of God. Tried at the Session House of Truth, before the Right Hon. Divine Revelation, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Equity; the Hon. Justice Reason, of said Court; and the Hon. Justice History, one of the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Information. The Books will be ready within a few days, if God permit, and may he had at Mr. Patterson's Book-store, and from the Publisher.—Price 56 cents single, or 50 cents by the dozen.

ROBERT WILSON.

February 2, 1830.—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE.

S. FAHNESTOCK,

CORNER OF FIFTH & WOOD ST'TS. has just received, and is now opening, a large and extensive assortment of HARDWARE, consisting of all the variety of articles in demand. Merchants and Saddlers are particularly requested to call and examine. Feb. 16, 1830—tf.

GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends to continue business at the OLD STAND, No. 26 Wood street, as *GENERAL AGENT and COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He is prepared to execute any orders addressed to him, for the Reception, Storage, Purchase, and Sale of Merchandise on Commission, and the transaction of business generally—particularly the purchase and sale of Pittsburgh and American Manufactures.

Having determined to confine himself strictly and faithfully to the business confided to his care, he confidently expects to render his establishment useful in promoting the interests of the manufacturer, the merchant, the public, and himself.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

A. H. HOGE.

Hardware Merchant,

M'DONALD'S SQUARE,

No. 130 Liberty Street, fronting Market Street,

HAS received his spring supply of GOODS, embracing an extensive assortm't of Hardware, which he offers at a small advance, to country merchants and others.

Pittsburgh, March 19—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business, at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors, and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a general assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co. Feb. 27, 1829.—tf

PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

THE stock of goods on hand, belonging to the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, consisting of coarse and fine Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Domestic Cottons, Window Glass, and an assortment of Hardware, Ironmongery, &c. &c. will be sold off at prime cost, for cash or approved notes.—Apply at the Store, No. 26 Wood Street.

Geo. COCHRAN of Rd. *Agent.*

☞In addition to the Stock of Goods belonging to the P. M. Association, for sale as above, G. C. has received various consignments, amongst which are the following articles:

Broadcloths, Flannels, Cassinetts, Blanketing, Checks, Plaids, Ticking, Diaper, Calicoes, Cotton Yarn, Table Linens, Dam'k Table Cloths, Carpets, Sole and Upper Leather, Dressed Deerskins, Shot, Cordage, Kiskeminetas Salt, Machine Cards, Fullers' Boards, Foot Oil, Bolting Cloths.

Also,—One Pipe MADEIRA WINE, selected, of fine flavor, and warranted pure.

No. 26 Wood Street, Feb. 9, 1830—tf.

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday,* and *Friday,* at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination.) on every *Wednesday, Friday,* and *Sunday,* at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*

☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town; to *Mark Graham,* at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced, by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner o Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery,* which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¼ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description here. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only,* that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Doze Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER.

Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia

CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie,* respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR.
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS.
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3, 1829—tf.

VIRGINIA GREEN GLASSWORKS

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POSSESSION TO BE GIVEN ON THE 1ST JULY NEXT.

THE subscribers, with a view of giving their exclusive attention to their mercantile pursuits, will sell the above valuable and lucrative property, with the buildings and lots adjacent,—or they will lease the same to a responsible individual or company, for a term of years. The establishment is in complete repair: and, from its location, possesses advantages and facilities for manufacturing and for sales, inferior to none, and superior to most of the kind in the western country.—If the establishment is rented, the lessee will be required to sustain the high reputation of the "brand." For terms, apply (previous to the first of April) to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. Pittsburgh, or to KNOX & M'KEE, Wheeling.

January 19—tf

MAHY'S APPROVED PLASTER CLOTH,

Recommended by Dr. B. Rush, Dr. P. S. Physic, and the most eminent of the Faculty in the U. States.

THIS Plaster Cloth, has by its beneficial effect and surprising cures procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for inveterate ulcers, all sores, wounds, boils, quinsy, scrofula, fistula, white swelling, cancers, sore breasts, sore legs, whitlows, felons, cuts, bruises, scalds, burns maiengers of the negroes, pains in the breast, weakness of the joints, sprains, rheumatism, gout, pains and weakness in the back and loins. It is also successfully used for the cure of corns, frosted feet, dressing issues, &c. &c.

A bill of directions for using it, accompanies each plaster—small size 25 cents—middle do. 50 cents—large do. one dollar.—Liberal allowance made to those who buy to sell again.

*** For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, No. 137 and 133, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the U. States.

Observe that each genuine plaster has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale, at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse, of

DR. G. DAWSON,
Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

TO LET,

TWO WAREHOUSES, in Front Street, Nos. 68 and 80.

H. HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22—tf.

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

REMOVAL.

J. HANSON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, has Removed to No. 41, (a commodious new Brick Warehouse, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel,) where he intends transacting a general

Commission Business,

and respectfully solicits public patronage. He has now on hand a great variety of

DRY GOODS,

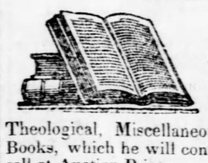
HARDWARE, &c. &c.

Which, in order to close consignments, will be sold at Auction Prices for Cash.

ALSO, ON CONSIGNMENT,

50 barrels Prime Mackerel, of 1829
30 kegs Juniata Nails, assorted sizes
100 boxes 7-9, 8-10, 10-12, & larger Window Glass
30 boxes assorted Glassware
25 gro. superior Green Glass Porter Bottles
Spades, Shovels, Juniata and Common Iron
Steel; White Lead in *Oil;* Pipes, in 3 gr. boxes;

And a variety of other articles, which will be sold *low* for cash or approved acceptances.



BOOKS.

J. H. has also on hand the balance of extensive consignments of Historical, Law, MEDICAL, Theological, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, which he will continue for a short time to sell at Auction Prices.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 19—tf.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN

June 23, 1829.—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.* These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works,* and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

TO LET,

A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.

JOS. PATTERSON.

Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business,* under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE.
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

PERCUSSION GUNS,

WARRANTED Genuine English make, for sale by S. FAHNESTOCK,

Corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

February 16, 1830—tf.M.

J. C. BUCKLES,

Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu, Astral* and *Mantel Lamps,* from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to

GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build

WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,

of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, (New Jersey not excepted;) and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.

With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.

F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

RHEUMATIC PAINS.

LUMBAGO, swelling and weakness of the joints, sprains, pains in the back, swelled face, stiffness of neck, chilblains, gout, cramp, rheumatism, &c. are all speedily and effectually cured, by the use of Dr. Robertson's celebrated

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS.

By applying these drops agreeably to the directions, which is simply to rub well the parts affected two or three times a day—also in cases where it is necessary to take internally from ten to fifteen drops on a lump of sugar, they seldom or ever fail to perform the effect desired—viz: that of a permanent cure in a very short time.

For sale wholesale and retail at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race-streets, Philadelphia—and retailed by his agents, and every principal druggist and vender of medicines throughout the United States.

☞Take notice that each bottle of genuine medicine has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood-Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 23, 1830.—tf.

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant 12 miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coal banks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill,* with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses,* and *two Barns.* The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

Aug. 7, 1829.—tf.

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment,* and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices,* a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf.

LOOK HERE.

A NUMBER OF LOTS FOR SALE, in the Borough of the Northern Liberties, adjoining Doctor Shoenberger's Iron Works; among which are, the first and best seat for a manufactory on the river bank, in the vicinity of the city.—For terms, (which will be low,) call on

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Market Street, Pittsburgh.

February 12.—1y.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.

Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny-Town*

A CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS I have lately understood that a certain individual is now preparing and vending throughout the United States, AN IMITATION of my celebrated CATHOLICON, purporting to possess the same virtues, and as it is presumed it will be for sale in Pittsburgh, the public are particularly cautioned against purchasing it. It is supposed to be similar to the Rob of L'Affecteur, or Syrop de Cuisiner, which contains *corrosive sublimate,* and calculated to do much mischief. I trust the unsuspecting will be on their guard against these frauds, and purchase of no other person but DOCTOR GEORGE DAWSON, who is my *only* authorized *agent* in Pittsburgh, and from whom the GENUINE POTTER'S CATHOLICON can be had fresh from my factory at Philadelphia.

W. POTTER, *Ninth Street, Philadelphia.*

POTTER'S CELEBRATED CATHOLICON

Only $2 Per Bottle.

*** *The component parts of this medicine, are purely* VEGETABLE—*it is therefore one of the safest in the world!*

A SOVEREIGN REMEDY

In diseases of the Liver, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Debility resulting from Intemperance and Dissipation, Scrofula or King's Evil, Old and Inveterate Ulcers, Pains in the Bones, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Diseases of the Lungs, Syphilis, Blotches on the Face and Skin, White Swelling of the Joints, Tetter, Mercurial diseases, Piles, &c. &c.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper. The unrivaled and very extensive character which it has enjoyed, for the last six years, as a complete renovater, and *purifying* of the *blood and humors,* both in *Hospitals* and *Private Practice,* is a substantial basis for its future support. It has obtained its present great distinction by the extraordinary success which has attended it, in the Healing Art, while every avenue and every track have been searched in vain for its parallel; its discovery is one of the most sacred boons that can be afforded to the unfortunate martyr of disease—and it is most sincerely hoped, that the sympathy of the public will be aroused to the promulgation of its inestimable merits. The staunch and irresistible proofs of the value of Potter's *genuine* Catholicon—its healing powers—its usefulness as a general restorer of health. The citizens of Philadelphia alone could furnish thousands of witnesses to contradict the base and malicious fabrications which daily emanate from the *jealous.*

What, we would ask, can be a stronger proof of its great utility, than its success in the HOSPITAL, Philadelphia ALMS HOUSE, and the Philadelphia and New-York PENITENTIARIES? and in other public institutions alike servicable where the eminent skill which presides over them had been exhausted in vain.

"*These facts speak trumpet tongue*"—and *cannot be gainsaid.* It is much to be lamented that there are so many spurious mixtures manufactured in imitation of this invaluable medicine, some assuming to possess equal virtues and vended under the same title: others under different titles—some have gone to the daring extremity of refilling the old bottles with the labels on—whilst others, to filch the public, have published for their benefit the very *certificates* which the proprietor of the *genuine Catholicon* had obtained from those who were cured by his medicine, of various distressing diseases.

Thus has he been assailed in every form by envy, jealousy, and fraud; and thereby prevented extending the usefulness of this great and long wished for remedy.

JUST RECEIVED, direct from the manufactory of the proprietor, a fresh supply, of the *Genuine Potter's Catholicon,* and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug, Medical and Chemical Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON,
Wood street Pittsburgh.

Where also may be had, *Potter's "Treatise on the Catholicon,"* containing accounts of some of the remarkable cures performed by its use.

March 5, 1830.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE,* by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200

acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200

acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞ For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15, 1826.—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28, 1828.—tf.

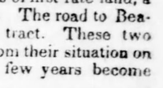
FOR RENT,

A LOT OF GROUND, on Grant's Hill, containing between 5 and 6 acres, with a convenient Dwelling House. Possession given on first April. Terms moderate. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th Street.

March 2—1mo.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No. 33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.



100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.

For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's.)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf

Poetry.

From the New York Atlas.

QUEEN ELIZABETH AND THE COUNTESS OF NOTTINGHAM.

Death stood beneath a lordly dome,
As pitiless and dread,
As when within the peasant's home
He smites the unhonor'd head.
"Haste! call the Queen!"—a feeble tone
In fear and anguish cried,—
And she who sat on England's throne
Bent at the sufferer's side.

The dying Countess strove in vain
Her last request to speak,
Till tears of woe, and dews of pain,
Blent on her ash'en cheek.
At length, her quivering hand unclos'd,
And lo! a ring was there,
Of rare and radiant gems compos'd,
Such as a king might wear.

"*He* for whose hand this ring was meet,
I dare not speak his name,
Bade me to lay it at your feet,
And spare the scaffold's shame:
But I, and be my sin reveal'd,
And my repentance keen,
I, in stern hate that pledge conceal'd,—
Oh! pardon, gracious Queen."

What did that jewell'd toy restore
Within the royal heart?
Did maddening Love revive once more
In that convulsive start?—
But who may scan her spirit's frame,
As that fond pledge she view'd,
While stern her idol Essex came
Up from his grave of blood!

Regret, confusion and remorse,
Her warring thoughts distress'd,
And every heartstring's rebel force
Made conflict in her breast:
Fierce passions o'er her features spread,
And with a maniac grasp,
She shook the Countess in her bed,
Even at the latest gasp.

With flashing eyes and tottering knees,
She shriek'd in accents shrill,
"*God* may forgive you, if he please,
But no! *I* never will,"
Cold horror like a blighting frost
Upon the dying fell,
And with one groan, the wretched ghost
Bade its pale clay farewell.

Yet scarce a few more suns serene
O'er the proud palace sped,
When lo!—high Tudor's haughty Queen
Was with the crownless dead.
Yes, the implacable did stand
Before that Judge of Heaven,
Who gave the great, the dread command,
"*Forgive! and be forgiven.*" H.

Miscellany.

GENERAL ESTIMATE OF THE NUMBER OF THE JEWS.

Various calculations on this subject have been furnished by different writers; but we are better satisfied with the following from Mr. Milman's work, than any other we have seen.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

It only remains to give the best estimate we can afford of the number of the Jews now dispersed throughout the four quarters of the world.—Such statements must of necessity be extremely loose and imperfect. Even in Europe it would be difficult to approximate closely to the truth; how much more so in Africa and Asia, where our data depend on no statistic returns, and where the habits of the people are probably less stationary.

It is calculated that there exist between 4 and 5 millions of this people, descended in a direct line from, and maintaining the same laws with their forefathers, who, above 3,000 years ago, retreated from Egypt under the guidance of their inspired lawgiver.

In Africa we know little more of their numbers than that they are found along the whole coast, from Morocco to Egypt; they travel with the caravans into the interior, nor is there probably a region undiscovered by Christian enterprise, which has not been visited by the Jewish trafficker. In Morocco they are said to be held in low estimation, and treated with great indignity by the Moors.

In Egypt, 150 families alone inhabit that great city, Alexandria, which has so often flowed with torrents of Jewish blood, and where, in the splendid days of the Macedonian city, their still recruited wealth excited the rapacious jealousy of the hostile populace or oppressive government.

In Cairo, the number of Jews is stated at 2,000, including, it should seem, 60 Karaite families.—The Falishas, or Jewish tribe named by Bruce, inhabit the borders of Abyssinia; and it is probable that in that singular kingdom many Jews either dwell or make their periodical visits.

In Asia the Jews still most likely might be found in considerable numbers on the verge of the Continent; in China, where we are not aware that their communities have ceased to exist; and on the coast of Malabar, in Cochin, were two distinct races, called black and white Jews, who were visited by Dr. Buchanan. The traditions of the later averred that they had found their way to that region after the fall of Jerusalem, but the date they assigned for their migration singularly coincided with that of a persecution in Persia, about A. C. 508, from whence, most likely, they found their way to India. The origin of the black Jews is more obscure; it is not impossible that they may have been converts of the more civilized whites, or more probably, are descendants of black slaves. The Malabar Jews were about 1,000; they possessed a copy of the Old Testament. Many are found in other parts of the East Indies.

In Bokhara reside 2,000 families of Jews; in Balkh, 150.

In Persia they have deeply partaken of the desolation which has fallen on the fair provinces of that land; their numbers were variously stated to Mr. Woolff at 2,974 and 3,590 families. Their chief communities are at Shiraz and Ispahan, Kashaan, and Yazd. They are subject to the heaviest exactions, and to the capricious despotism of the governors. "I have travelled far," said a Jew to Mr. Woolff; "the Jews are every where princes, in comparison with those in the land of Persia.—Heavy is our captivity, heavy is our burden, heavy is our slavery; anxiously we wait for redemption."

In Mesopotamia and Assyria, the ancient seats of the Babylonian Jews are still occupied by 5,270 families, exclusive of those in Bagdad and Bassora. The latter are described as a fine race, both in form and intellect; in the provinces they are broken in mind and body by the heavy exactions of the Pachas, and by long ages of sluggish ignorance. At Badgad the ancient title of Prince of the Captivity, so long, according to the accounts of the Jews, entirely suppressed, was borne by an ancient Jew named Isaac. He paid dear for his honor; he was suddenly summoned to Constantinople and imprisoned.

At Damascus there are seven synagogues, and four Colleges.

In Arabia, whether not entirely expelled by Mahomet, or having returned to their ancient dwellings in later periods, the Beni-Khaibr still retain their Jewish descent and faith. In Yemen reside 2,658 families, 18,000 souls.

In Palestine, of late years, their numbers have greatly increased; it is said, but we are inclined to doubt the numbers, that 10,000 inhabit Safet and Jerusalem. They are partly Karaites; some very pathetic hymns of this interesting Israelitish race have been published in the Journals of Mr. Woolff, which must have a singularly affecting sound when heard from children of Israel, bewailing, upon the very ruins of Jerusalem, the fallen city, and the suffering people.

In the Turkish dominions, not including the Barbary States, the Israelites are calculated at 800,000. In Asia Minor they are numerous, in general unenlightened, rapacious, warred on, and at war with mankind.

In Constantinople they are described as the most fierce and fanatical race which inhabit the city: hated by and hating the Greeks with the unmitigated animosity of ages, they lend themselves to every atrocity for which the Government may demand unrelenting executioners. They were employed in the barbarous murder and maltreatment of the body of the Patriarch; on the other hand, the old rumors of their crucifying Christian children are still revived; the body of a youth was found pierced with many wounds; the murder was, with one voice, charged upon the Jews. Their numbers are stated at 40,000.

At Adrianople reside 800 families, with 13 synagogues.

In Salonichi 30,000 possess 30 synagogues; and in this city, the ancient Thessalonica, the most learned of the eastern Rabbins are reported to teach in their schools, with great diligence, the old Talmudic learning.

In the Crimea the Karaites still possess their wild and picturesque mountain fortress, so beautifully described by Dr. Clarke, with its cemetery reposing under its ancient and peaceful grove, and the simple manners of its industrious and blameless people, who are proverbial elsewhere, as in this settlement, for their honesty. Their numbers amount to about 1,200.

In the Russian Asiatic dominions, about Caucasus and Georgia, their numbers are considerable. In Georgia some of them are serfs attached to the soil: some, among the wild tribes about Caucasus, are bold and marauding horsemen, like their Tartar compatriots.

But the ancient kingdom of Poland, with the adjacent provinces of Moravia, Moldavia and Wallachia, is still the great seat of the modern Jewish population. Three millions have been stated to exist in these regions; but probably this is a great exaggeration. In Poland they form the intermediate class between the haughty nobles and the miserable agricultural villains of that kingdom.* The rapid increase of their population, beyond all possible maintenance by trade, embarrasses the Government. They cannot ascend or descend; they may not become possessors; they are averse to becoming cultivators of the soil; they swarm in all the towns. In some districts, as in Volhynia, they are described by Bishop James, as a fine race, with the lively expressive eye of the Jew, and forms, though not robust, active and well-proportioned. Of late years much attention, under the sanction of the Government, has been paid to their education, and a great institution established for this purpose at Warsaw.

The number of Jews in the Austrian dominions is estimated, including Gallicia, at 650,000. In the Prussian dominions, at 130,000. In the rest of Germany, 138,000. The Emperor of Austria has afforded to Europe the novel sight of a Jew created a baron and invested with the patent of nobility.

In Denmark and Sweden the Jews are in considerable numbers; those resident in Copenhagen were stated in 1819 at 1491. They enjoy freedom of trade and the protection of the Government.

The Netherlands contain 80,000.

In France, now deprived of the German and Italian provinces of the empire, the Israelites are reckoned at about 40 or 50,000.

In Spain the iron edict of Ferdinand and Isabella still excludes the Israelite. At the extremity of the land, in Gibraltar, 3 or 4,000 are found under the equitable protection of Great Britain.

In Portugal they have been tolerated since the time of the late King John VI. who remunerated their services in introducing large cargoes of corn during a famine, by the recognition of their right to inhabit Lisbon.

In Italy their numbers are considerable. It is said that many have taken refuge in Tuscany from the sterner Government of Sardinia; where, under the French dominion, among a Jewish population of 5,543, there were 182 landed proprietors, 432 children attended the public schools. 7,000 is given as their number in the Austrian territories in Italy.

In Great Britain the number of Jews is variously stated from 12 to 25,000. They are entitled to every privilege of British subjects, except certain corporate offices and seats in Parliament, from which they are excluded by the recent act, which requires an oath to be taken on the faith of a Christian. In the city of London they are prevented by municipal regulations from taking out their freedom, a restriction which subjects them to great occasional embarrassment and vexation, as no one can legally follow a retail trade without having previously gone through this ceremony.

In America the Jews are calculated at about 6,000; the few in the former dominions of Spain and Portugal are the descendants of those who, under the assumed name of Christians, fled from the Inquisition: in Surinam a prosperous community is settled under the protection of the Dutch: they were originally established at Cayenne; there are some in Jamaica. In the United States their principal settlements are at N. York, Philadelphia and Charleston.

Such, according to the best authorities to which we have access, is the number and distribution of the children of Israel; they are still found in every quarter of the world, under every climate, in every region, under every form of government, wearing the indelible national stamp on their features, united by the close moral affinity of habits and feelings, and, at least the mass of the community, treasuring in their hearts the same reliance on their national privileges—the same trust in the promises of their God, the same conscientious attachment to the institutions of their fathers.

* A Jewish free corps served under Kosciusko during the insurrection in Poland.

SERVING A PROCESS.

The reader will find a very well sketched notice of the ingenious methods resorted to by a low agent of a magistrate in Ireland, for executing a dangerous task in the performance of his official duties.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

"Your honor never gav me a more contrairy job than that yet. I was afeered I could never do it, for Mr. Purtill is a wild jentleman that doesn't much care what he does, an' he has strong back in the boys o' his neighborhood, who won't see any branch o' the family insulted. Well, I was very unaisy in myself, for I remembered well that Tim Ready, a man that would make four of myself, tried to sarve a process on the same gentleman, and was fairly murthered three times running (heaven save the mark) upon the lawn out before the hall doore, an' sure, says I to myself, if he wasn't able for 'em, what could I do? Lord sa' me, says I. Well what did I do? Easy now a minute, an' I tell your honor the whole story: I got up in the morning, to-day morning, an' I said to myself, an' I drawin' on my stockings, 'Now,' says I, 'Kennedy, mind yourself. You know,' says I, 'that Mr. Purtill is no child's play to have to do with, an' if you don't take care o' yourself, I'm afeered—I'm afeered,' says I, 'something that's not good will happen to you. You know,' says I, 'he's up to all the law in Europe, an' keeps no man servant, only one old woman, an' a Newfoundlan' dog, an' lives by himself in a small cottage in the mountains; where he's ever an' always on his guard again all manner o' writs, an' summonses, an' processes, an' law papers of every nature. So take care o' yourself, I advise you,' says, I, 'an' look about you, or you may have a quare story to tell before night,' says I. Well what did I do? I got an old bag, an' rowled a cupple of sugans about my ankles, an' put an old tattered coat belonging to a bucaugh (lame beggar) in the neighborhood upon my back, an' I stuck a short pipe in the side o' my mouth, an' thrun (threw) the bag, with a few praties in the bottom of it, up over my shoulder, an' off I set to the mountains, taking a black thorn stick in my hand, in dread the Newfoundland dog would be contrairy with me. So when I came a-near the place, in dread they'd suspect something wrong if I went straight to the house, I called at a few o' the neighbors' cabins, axing a charity (for I have good face for it, they tell me, sir,)—here he made another grin—"an' done my business so well that it was'nt long till I had the bag almost full. Well, in dread it would be late with me, I took a short cut across the fields, an' waited a while behind the haegart till I seen the ould woman going down the lawn for a can o' spring water, an' the dog after her. I got up: an', afeered that Mr. Purtill, if he saw a paper in my hand; would slap the doore in my face before the process could be duly sarved, I rowled and twisted it up tight, an' putt it in my pocket, an' came an' knocked at the hall-doore. There being no one in the house, Mr. Purtill himself kem (came) an' opened it. "Well, what do you want? There's nothing here for you says he.—'Eya, then wisha nothin' in the wide world, Sir,' says I, 'only I thought may be the ould woman would be within, and that she'd putt this bit of a match in the ashes for me, till I'd light my pipe again for the road.'—'Oh, if that's all,' says he, 'I'll do it myself, my poor man, an' welcome,' says he. So he tuk the paper to light it.—'Wisha, then the heavens bless your honor,' says I, 'an' mind, Mr. Purtill, you have it now.'—'What have I?' says he. 'Mr. Dalton's process,' says I, 'an' he expects you'll answer it a Monday.' Well, I never seen a man in such a born rage. He hulloed the dog an' the people after me, but there was nobody in hearing; an' I thrun my fine bag o' praties, more was the pity, upon the gravel, (afeered they'd be too heavy for me,) an' I cut, an' I run, an' I pelted away over the rocks an' stones, hedges an' ditches, dhriving an' pushing for the bare life, until I came to the head o' the street above, where I was tould your honor was stopping at Mr. Gawyl's here."

Reception of the Russian Ambassador, by the Sultan.

Letters from Pera, of the 9th of December, give, in an account of the reception of his Excellency Lieutenant General Count Orloff, by the Grand Seignior, at Ramis-Tchiflik, some interesting details, which we hasten to communicate to our readers:—

Having officially announced to the Reis Effendi his intention to remain at Buyoukdere until the day notified to him for his presentation to the G. Seignior, the Count Orloff was informed, on the 2d of December, that his audience was fixed for the 4th. In consequence he repaired on the 3d to Pera, where he received, an hour after his arrival, the compliments which the Porte is accustomed to address to the representatives of foreign sovereigns. It was remarked on this occasion, that instead of sending him, as is the common practice, presents of fruits and sweetmeats by the Dragoman of the Porte, the Reis Effendi gave charge of them to his *Chef de Bureau*, a personage of much higher rank, and had prepared in haste an apartment at Ramis-Tchiflik to receive the Envoy Extraordinary of his Imperial Majesty.

Count Orloff repaired to it on the morning of the 4th. Arrived at Ramis-Tchiflik, Count Orloff found one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp, Aval Bey, who attended him to the principal entrance. A row of soldiers paid him military honors; officers of all ranks pressed into the path of his Excellency.

Having been introduced into the Chamber of the Selictar Aga, Count Orloff found the Reis Effendi, who, after an interchange of polite civilities, announced to him that the Government had felt it to be its duty to give the necessary orders to the authorities of Adrianople to give their best assistance to the sick in our military hospital, to let them remain in the town, having entirely for their use the barracks in which this hospital was established. In receiving this communication, Count Orloff testified to the Reis Effendi how much more agreeable this notification would be to the Emperor, as it anticipated all his desires, for it was intended to have made a demand upon this subject, and that it only remained for him to address his thanks to the Ministers of his Highness. This conversation was interrupted by Achmet Bey, one of the Sultan's aides-de-camp, who went immediately to announce the Count, when his Excellency was then introduced by the Reis Effendi. The Count Orloff having bowed in the European manner before the Grand Seignior, advanced to the canopy under which he was seated, and presented the official letter of which the Emperor had deigned to make him the bearer. The Reis Effendi received it, and falling upon his knees, delivered it to his Highness. When Count Orloff saw it placed in the hands of the Grand Seignior, he informed him that he was charged by the Emperor to present that letter as a pledge of his sentiments; that in intrusting him with this mission, his Majesty had deigned to order him to express verbally, in his name, how much he desired that the peace happily concluded at Adrianople should be a durable one, and should re-establish harmony between the two nations. The Emperor had at heart the formation of friendly personal relations with the Sultan, and that the desire to nourish these relations of reciprocal amity was one of the principal objects of the mission with which he was honored. Upon which the Sultan replied, through the Reis Effendi, that he received with thanks the Emperor's letter, and the sentiments of friendship which accompanied it; that since the re-establishment of peace, he had no other desire than to preserve it, and that the most strict execution of the concluded Treaty would be henceforth the object of all his wishes.

The Count Orloff having then made to the Sultan a sketch of the happy results which must attend this personal confidence between the Sovereigns, the Sultan replied, that he had given his Majesty a manifest proof of his sentiments by a special embassy to St. Petersburgh. After having expressed to the Grand Seignior how much the embassy of Halil Pacha was agreeable to the Emperor, Count Orloff afterwards delivered his thanks for the distinguished reception which he had in all respects met in his Highness's dominions, and more particularly for that which he had received at Ramis Tchiflik, as it were in the midst of his Highness's children—of his regular troops, which were of his own proper creation. The Sultan, who had at first preserved a grave and serious air, became gradually more animated towards the close of the audience, and condescended to address some expressions of personal remembrance to M. de Franchini. He then entered directly into conversation with Count Orloff, without the intermediation of the Reis Effendi. Profiting by these dispositions, and desiring to discourse upon an object which was agreeable to him, Count Orloff recurred to the remark about the regular troops, for the purpose of praising their mein and rapid improvement. The Sultan, after having expressed his satisfaction at what he heard, hoped that the Count would be equally pleased with the Reis Effendi.

After these remarkable words, which terminated an interview that lasted nearly an hour, the Count made his bow to the Grand Seignior.

Upon leaving the hall of audience, the Count again repaired to the apartment of the Selictar.—When about to retire, the Reis Effendi announced to him that the Sultan desired at parting he would accept one of his horses, which was then ready saddled and harnessed, as a mark of his regard. After having expressed his gratitude for this new distinction which he owed to the Sultan, Count Orloff quitted Ramis-Tchiflik about noon, receiving on his departure the same honors which had been paid to him upon his arrival.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the birds whose nests and eggs are more exposed to the view of their enemies than those of other animals, lay eggs, the color of which is scarcely distinguishable from that of surrounding objects, by which the eye of rapacious birds or other animals is deceived; while the birds, whose eggs are of a bright color, and consequently capable of attracting notice, conceal their nests in hollow trees or elsewhere, or leave their eggs only at night, or continue to sit upon them from the period of parturition. It is to be observed, also, that in the species whose nest is exposed, and in which the females take charge of the eggs, without the males troubling themselves about them, the females are commonly of a different color from the males, and more in harmony with the tints of surrounding objects.

The following resolutions have passed the House of Assembly of Upper Canada:

NEGRO SETTLERS.

1. Resolved, That this House has just cause of alarm for the peace and security of the inhabitants of the Western parts of this Province, by reason of the rumored intention, on the part of the Canada Company, of introducing large bodies of Negro settlers into this Province.

2. Resolved, That in affording such encouragement, the Canada Company seem not to have duly reflected on the danger in which it involves the peace and happiness of the people; and that the act of Imperial Parliament, constituting this Company, marks the subject of these resolutions as one of the many evils which must result from Legislation by the Imperial Parliament in matters of the internal concerns of this Province.

3. Resolved, That no subject calls more seriously for the attention of the Legislature than the settlement of the country by all reasonable facility given to strangers to come into this Province and cultivate its wastes.

4. Resolved, That although this House has long observed without uneasiness that fugitive slaves of color do, occasionally, escape into this Province; and, recognizing the law of nature which says "that the fugitive shall not be delivered up to his pursuers," this House is still unwilling to shut the door against the outcast; yet, the sudden introduction of a mass of Black Population, likely to continue without limitation, is a matter so dangerous to the peace and comfort of the inhabitants, that it now becomes necessary to prevent or check, by some prudent restrictions, this threatened evil.

5. Resolved, That inasmuch as such a Population, sometimes surpassing, and at others approaching an equality with the whites in several States of this Continent, has proved, in various ways highly inconvenient and dangerous to those States, it is too certain that the like disasters must flow from the same cause in this Province if such projects be permitted to be effected.

6. Resolved, That the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the inhabitants of Gosfield and Colchester, do bring in a bill, if it be practicable, during this session, to prevent the introduction of Blacks and Mulattoes into this Province, as settlers participating in all the civil rights of the people of this Province.

7. Resolved, That an humble address be presented to His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, requesting him to forward, with as little delay as possible, these resolutions, to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, to be by him, with His Majesty's gracious permission, laid before the Imperial House of Commons; and further requesting His Excellency to discourage as far as may be within his power, the introduction of such population, until the Legislature of the Province may be enabled to mature some safe enactment on the subject.

OREGON TERRITORY.

A pamphlet of 80 pages has been recently compiled by Mr. H. J. Kelley, furnishing an account of the Indian title to the Oregon Territory—the early discoveries in that quarter—climate and seasons—face of the country—physical appearance and soil—forests and vegetable productions—rivers, bays, islands—number and situation of the Indian tribes—and the advantages of a settlement of the Territory. A handsome lithographic map, from Pendleton's press, is prefixed, which gives an idea of the general shape and natural divisions of the country.

The sketch was prepared chiefly for the benefit of the friends of the Oregon Colonization Society, whose proceedings we have from time to time had occasion to notice within the last year: and the materials were derived from public documents, personal interviews with intelligent voyagers and travellers, or a perusal of the journals of accredited pioneers in that wild and extensive region.

The writer is of opinion that no portion of the globe presents a more fertile soil, a milder climate, or equal facilities for accomplishing the great purposes of a free and enlightened government. And the advantages of a settlement there he conceives to be multiplied and weighty. A colony of three thousand would secure the possession to the United States, and prevent an otherwise increase of the power and physical resources of a foreign power. A free and exclusive trade with the Indians and with a colony in Oregon would enhance the resources and promote the best interests of our country. The fisheries, which have long constituted a valuable branch of our commerce, might be more extensively and profitably pursued. A port of entry and a naval station at the mouth of the Columbia would be of great importance in protecting the fur trade, the whale and other fisheries, and commanding generally the whole of the Pacific coast. From a settlement at the Oregon a freer and more extensive intercourse with the East Indies might be carried on; and other immense advantages obtained, in the opinion of Mr. Kelley, which we have not space here to enumerate.—*Bost. Trav.*

The following scene occurred in the Court at Northallerton during the late sessions there:—A fellow named Johnson Davidson, was indicted for stealing a couple of ducks from the premises of Mr. Pearson, a farmer in the village of Romanby. The principal testimony against the prisoner was that of two fellow prisoners, who swore that he confessed to them his having taken the ducks in question; and he added, they said, that whenever he wanted a fowl or a duck he had only to go to the prosecutor's yard, and they only always blamed his dog! When the prisoner was called upon for his defence, he said, "I have an honest heart, a sound body, and a hand unstained. If any can come forward and say otherwise, let them, and I will suffer myself to be crucified. Indeed, I am crucified to-day between two thieves." On being asked if he had any witness, he said "Yes, I'll call Mr. Shepherd, the gaoler; I have spent most of my time with him." Mr. Shepherd stated that the prisoner had been an inmate of the House of Correction more than twenty times. He was never convicted of felony, but was once admitted evidence for the Crown Prisoner: "I have been twenty-four times in the House of Correction in all, with Mr. Shepherd, his brother, and his father. I once took a trip to Wakefield, and stopped there three months. My crimes were poaching and assaults—generally assaults. I have only one hand, and with it I can lick every man in Romanby.—They tell lies of me, and then I strike, and will do. Now they have me committed for an assault, and I did not do it. The man *horsewhipped me with a fire poker*, and that's *unlegal*, and then I struck him." The Chairman summed up the evidence, the Jury found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for the term of 7 years. The prisoner hoped they would also transport his dog, as it had done as much evil as he ever did. To the Court (he said) he was greatly obliged, as in all probability they had saved his life, otherwise, perhaps, they might, by false swearing, have hung him at some time or other.—*Durham Chronicle.*

Novel Exhibition of a Steam Omnibus.—Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, an immense number of persons assembled in Osnaburg street, Regent's park, and the New-road, to witness the exhibition of a newly invented steam Omnibus, which proceeded from Messrs Braithwaite's manufactory, in Albany street, Regent's park. The steam-apparatus is in the front, in a machine, something similar to a light cart, guided by two men and an engineer; and the Omnibus is attached to it, with a boy to attend on passengers, in the usual manner. The Omnibus was filled with passengers. The Velocity with which it proceeded along the road was surprising, passing every other vehicle that attempted to compete with it. There were several gentlemen on horseback, and they were compelled to keep their horses on the full gallop, to keep up with it. From the general appearance, there cannot be any doubt of its answering in every respect; and there is a great advantage by the machine containing a plentiful supply of coals and water. From the speed with which it proceeded, passengers could at any time leave Paddington and reach the Bank in a quarter of an hour.

PHILADELPHIA POLICE.

March 8.—A case of singular but affecting character came up to-day. A well dressed, handsome man was placed at the bar, but with no quivering of the eye or lip, nor any of the numerous attributes of guilt. He was dressed in the short roundabout of the sailor, and his manly face was tanned by long exposure to all the climates of the world.—The watchman stated that he had found him in the street the preceding night, wandering about, perfectly sober, and of mild behavior; but having no home to go to, he desired to be taken to the watch-house.

The prisoner now addressed the Mayor in a very feeling and really eloquent strain. He stated his name to be S——; that he was the son of ——, (naming a most worthy and respectable citizen;) that he had been absent from the city, his native place, more than thirteen years; and arriving within a few days, left the ship he came in, on Sunday evening, to search for his friends.—Like the prisoner of the Bastile, he saw no face that was familiar to him: all were strangers—even the very streets had altered beyond his recollection. Those of whom he inquired for his father's house could give him no information; and altho' one or two directed him to where he had lived, yet the wilderness of strange streets confused him, and he wandered about, fruitlessly searching, until all the houses were closed, when, having provided no lodgings, he was shut out in the streets, where he walked up and down until accosted by the watch, who, at his own request, found him lodgings in the watch-house.

Mayor—And are you the son of Mr. J—— S——?

Prisoner—Yes, I am: and am very anxious to find either him or my brother or sister.

Mayor—Your father was a worthy citizen, well known to me. He is now deceased.

The prisoner cast his eye up hurriedly into the Mayor's face, at this unlooked for information, and, evidently much affected at the afflicting intelligence, said but little more than that he had a sister at Hamiltonville, married to a Mr. C——. On referring to some one near him, such a man, it was found, did reside there, and that the prisoner's brother kept a store in Third street. He was instantly discharged, and an officer humanely accompanied him to his brother's house.—*Poulson.*

Importance of Coal.—Good coal, where it abounds, is now, for ordinary purposes, by much the cheapest kind of fuel: and since, within a few years, men have learned to obtain from it separately, and to use, instead of oil and wax, its illuminating gas; viz: as hydrogen, holding in solution a little carbon, it has become doubly precious to them. A person, reflecting that heat is the magic power which vivifies nature, and that coal is what best gives heat for the endless purposes of human society, cannot, without admiration, think of the rich stores of coal which exist treasured up in the bowels of the earth for man's use; and Britain in this respect is singularly favored. Her coal mines are, in effect, mines of labor or of power, vastly more precious than the gold and silver mines of Peru, for they may be said to produce abundantly every thing which labor and ingenuity can produce, and they have essentially contributed to make her mistress of the industry and commerce of the earth. Britain has become, to the civilized world around, nearly what an ordinary town is to the rural district in which it stands: and of this vast and glorious city, the mines in question are the coal cellars, stored, at the present rate of consumption, for about 1000 years; a supply which, as coming improvements in the arts of life will naturally bring economy in fuel, or substitution of other means to effect similar purposes, may be regarded as exhaustless.—*Arnott's Elements of Physics.*

The last of the Stuarts.—The last direct male heir of the line of Stuart, on the death of Charles, was his younger brother, Henry Benedict, whom the Pope had created a Cardinal. This prince took no other step for asserting his claim to the British kingdom, than by striking a beautiful medal, in which he is represented in his Cardinal's robes, with the crown, sceptre, and regalia, bearing the motto "*Voluntate Dei non desiderio populi*," implying a tacit relinquishment of the claims to which, by birth, he might have pretended.—He was a prince of a mild and beneficent character, and greatly beloved. After the innovations of the French Revolution had destroyed or greatly diminished the revenues he derived from the Church, he subsisted, singular to tell, on an annuity of £3000 a year, assigned to him by the generosity of the late King George III., and continued by that of his royal successor. In acquittal for their bounty, and as if acknowledging the House of Hanover to be the legitimate successors of his claims to the crown of Great Britain, this, the last of the Stuarts, bequeathed to his present Majesty all the crown jewels, some of them of great value, which King James II. had carried along with him, on his retreat to the Continent in 1688, together with a mass of papers, tending to throw a new light on British history.—*Scott.*

Aerial Barrier.—The extreme rarity of the air on high mountains must, of course, affect animals. A person breathing on the summit of Mont Blanc, although expanding his chest as much as usual, takes in at each inspiration only half as much air as he does below, exhibiting a contrast to a man in the diving-bell, who, at thirty-four feet under water, is breathing air of double density; at sixty-eight feet, of triple, and so on. It is known that travellers, and even their practised guides, often fall down suddenly, as if struck by lightning, when approaching lofty summits, on account chiefly of the thinness of the air which they are breathing, and some minutes elapse before they recover. It appears from all this, that although our atmosphere be fifty miles high, it is so thin beyond three and a half miles that mountain ridges of greater elevation are nearly as effectual barriers between nations of men, as are islands or rocky ridges in the sea, between the finny tribes inhabiting the opposite coasts.—*Atlas.*

The repugnance to have any person overhead, prevails with the Burmans as well as the Siamese. Mr. Crawford relates the following anecdote of the governor who visited him at Herzada. 'The Wunghi came with a retinue of between four and five hundred men. He was received under an awning on the poop of the steam vessel. He had not been long seated here, when a squall and heavy rain came on. I suggested to his Excellency the convenience of going below, which he long resisted, under the apprehension of committing his dignity by placing himself in a situation where persons might tread over his head. This prejudice is more especially directed against the fair sex. His Excellency seriously demanded to know whether any woman had ever trod upon the poop; and being assured in the negative, he at length consented to enter the cabin.' Mr. Crawford early remarked the astonishing flexibility of the elbow-joint among the Burmese women. Another of the British travellers says—'The most extraordinary idea the Burmans have adopted of beauty, is that of accustoming the girls, from the earliest age, to turn the inside of the elbow out, as if dislocated. This is the *ne plus ultra* of elegance, and in all statues and drawings of women, they are represented in this posture. Seeing an old woman one day with her arm thus distorted, I examined it, and found that practice had rendered the joint so flexible, that it moved with equal facility either way. The old lady was quite proud of the degree of curve which she could give the arm; and appeared much flattered by my notice of it."

New Experiment in Paving.—It is said to be the intention of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to try a new experiment in paving, in one of the new streets at Charing-cross, by laying the footway pavement with cast iron, which, at the present low price of iron, will be much cheaper than stone, and equally durable.

The report has been revived on the Continent, that the great London Contracting Brothers have made a proposition to take Palestine as a mortgage, or "consideration," in some shape or other, for an enormous advance to the Sultan, with a view to satisfying the demands of Russia.

PITTSBURGH BANK-NOTE EXCHANGE.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes' Exchange Office, No. 33 Market Street.

Pennsylvania.		*District Columbia*, gen.	½
U. S. Bank & bran.	par	*Michigan*, $5 & upw.	¾
Philadelphia Banks	do	*New York.*	
Bank of Pittsburgh	do	City Banks	1
Easton	do	Troy and Albany	2
Germantown	do	Mohawk Bk. Schen.	do
Erie	1	Newburgh	do
Montgomery county	par	Orange county	do
West Chester	do	Catskill	do
Farmers' Bk. Lanc.	do	Auburn	do
Harrisburgh	do	Geneva	do
Bucks county	do.	Centr. Bk. Cher. Val.	do.
Lancaster Bank	½	Chenango	do
Northampton	½	Utica Bk. & branches	do
York Bank	½	Ontario Bk. at Utica	do
Chambersburgh	1½	do. at Canandeigua	do
Greensburgh	unc	Rochester	do
Brownsville	½	Niagara Bank	no sale
Gettysburgh	½	*Georgia.*	
Susquehanna Br. Co.	½	St. Bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Farmers' Bk. Read'g	½	*Maryland.*	
Ohio.		Baltimore City Bks.	par
$5 and upwards		George's county	½
All under	1	Annap. & br. Easton	do
Bank of Steubenville	½	Fredk.co.Hav.deGra.	do
Canton	2	Westminster	do
F. & M. B'k of Steub.	½	Hagerstown	do
Mount Pleasant	½	Williamsport	do
Western Reserve	½	*New Jersey.*	
St. Clairsville	½	St. Bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	½	Trenton Bank	do
Lancaster	½	New Brunswick	do
Marietta	½	Mount Holly	do
Columbus	½	Camden	do
Portsmouth	5	Cumberland	do
Indiana.		Newark Insurance	do
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	State Bank at Morris	do
Br. at Lawrenceb.	50	do. at Elizabeth't'n	do
North Carolina.		Sussex	do
State Bank & Branches.		Paterson bank	unc
$5 and upwards	6	*Connecticut.*	
South Carolina.		New Haven Bk. do.	2
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	do
Delaware.		Middletown bank	do
Bank of Delaware	½	Phœnix Bk. Hartford	do
Commercial Bk. Del.	½	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' Bk. of Del.	½	Richm'd & br. $5 & up.	1
Brauch at Newcastle	½	Valley B'k & bran.	do
do. at Wilm'gton	½	N. W. B'k Wheeling	½
do. at George'n	½	*Rhode Island.*	
Wilmington & Bran.	2	Providence Banks	2
Massachusetts.		Wash'gton B'k West.	do
Boston Bks. $5 & up.	2	Phœnix B'k at do.	do
Springfield	2	N. E. Commer. Bank	do
Hamsh. Bk. N. Hampt.	2	Oth. R. I. notes, gen.	do
Salem	2	*Vermont.*	
Worcester	2	Burlington	3
Other Massach. notes	2	*New Hampshire*, gen.	3

PERCUSSION GUNS AND PISTOLS; do. Caps; Powder Horns and Flasks; just received by A. H. HOGE, No. 130 Liberty str't, M'Donald's Row. March 19—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER.
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF.
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing dr

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1830.

"Q" shall appear in our next, though we differ, "*toto cœlo*," on the subject of the efficiency of the scheme of the Colonization Society.

The navigation of our rivers commenced on the 22d of February, just four weeks ago yesterday, and during those four weeks, 65 steam boats have arrived here, and 70 have departed.

On Saturday last, Mr. Blanchard launched a Steam Boat, intended for the navigation of the Allegheny river. She is ninety feet long, and seventeen feet wide, and is calculated for the conveyance of passengers, and freight. She was built for a company in Pittsburgh, Meadville, and Kittaning. Mr. Blanchard has stipulated that she shall not draw more than ten inches, with her engine, water, wood, and furniture on board; and not more than 24 inches, with forty tons of freight, and one hundred passengers. She is built upon the same plan that has succeeded, we believe, on the Connecticut river. If this boat answers the expectations of the builder, a new era will have arrived in our steam boat navigation.—We pretend to no great judgment in such matters, but after the best examination and consideration we could give it, we believe it will succeed.

SABBATH MAILS.—We publish to-day the Report of the minority of the committee in Congress, to whom was referred the Memorials on this subject. In our humble apprehension, there seems to be much inconsistency in the conduct of our rulers on this question, and the conduct of some persons professing to be the friends of liberal principles, appears to be most illiberal and intolerant.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to our citizens the right to assemble and petition Congress for a redress of grievances. Under the protection of this provision, many of the citizens of this place lately assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, and addressed a memorial to Congress, praying that they would—what? Compel the people of this country to attend church on Sunday? No.—Impose any penalty on those who did not attend? No.—Make a law respecting an established religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof? No.—But simply asking Congress to prohibit the transportation of the mail on Sunday. In this there is certainly no extravagant use of the right to petition—no attack upon the religious principles of any person—but a simple request that the same provision which has been adopted by Congress in the transacting of their business, and the business of every other department of our government, may be extended to the post-office department. And for doing this, the memorialists are accused of a design to "*grasp at civil power, through the prostituted medium of religion, and to abridge, with solemn hypocrisy, the imprescriptible rights of a free people!*" Truly this is liberal!—And this same person relies upon the *liberality* of his supporters, "amongst whom *intolerance* and *fanaticism* cannot recognise their groveling dupes." The writer who sets himself up as the champion *of toleration* and *free principles*, should be the last to evince *intolerance* and *want of charity*; and yet the writer to whom we refer declares it to be his *unequivocal conviction*, that the *real* object of the opponents of Sunday mails was very different from their *avowed* object.

We were not at the meeting referred to, but in the list of directors, published in the very paper in which this grossly illiberal charge is made, we see many, who, we are sure, would not "*grasp at civil power through the prostituted medium of religion*," nor "*abridge, with solemn hypocrisy, the rights*" *of their fellow citizens.*

Charity might have induced this champion of *liberal* principles to suppose, that even if the memorialists were mistaken in their views, they were *honestly* mistaken. There is much, both in the Constitution and the laws of our country, well calculated to mislead these men, if they have erred in their memorials.

The writer to whom we refer seems willing to admit that the statesmen who framed the Constitution of the United States were patriotic and virtuous; yet if he had examined the Constitution with care, he would have discovered that these very patriots made a distinction between Sunday and other days of the week. In article 2, section vii. of the constitution, it is provided, "if any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days, (*Sundays excepted,*) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law"—thus making a marked difference between Sundays and other days. Surely this champion of *liberal* principles should extend to the framers of the Constitution a little of the same *charity* which he has extended to the Association to promote the observance of the Sabbath. In the first Congress which assembled under the new Constitution, a law was passed, establishing Judicial Courts, and in that law Sunday is excepted from the days on which courts may commence their sessions.

From the commencement of our government Congress have uniformly adjourned from Friday or Saturday until Monday; and we believe that even during the pressure of business, during the late war, they never held a session on Sunday.—Business is regularly suspended in every department of our General Government on Sunday, the Post Office Department alone excepted.

These facts, if they do not justify the association for promoting the observance of the Sabbath, should at least protect them from that *liberality* and *charity* which looks into the hearts of men, and assigns *hypocrisy* and *deceit* as motives, where *mistaken principle* may have operated.

Extract of a letter dated "Harrisburgh, March 16.

"I inclose you the new Appropriation Bill.—The Bill, as marked by me, was transcribed this afternoon for a third reading, Ayes 65, Noes 27. Attempts were made to amend, by including appropriations for Shenango, Turnpike, &c.:—all, however, proved unsuccessful—a decided majority in the House against all extensions the present year.

"The House passed a resolution, a few days since, on the subject of adjournment; and the 30th inst. was fixed for the period: the Senate amended this day, by inserting the 7th of April, and the House concurred in the same."

From the same, dated "Harrisburgh, March 17.

"The Bill I forwarded you per yesterday's mail passed a *final* reading in the House this morning, Ayes 58, Noes 31. I think there is no doubt but the Senate will agree to the Bill."

The following are the provisions of the Bill referred to in the letter from Harrisburgh:

"*An act making further appropriations for Canals and Roads.*

SECT. 1, Provides that it shall be the duty of the Canal Commissioners to complete so much of the contracts already made upon the different lines of canals and rail road, as can be done during the present year; for which, and in aid of the temporary loans, the sum of $3,459,532 is hereby appropriated.

SECT. 2, Provides that the Canal Commissioners shall enter into contracts for the construction of that portion of the canal between that part now under contract, near Huntingdon, to the east end of the portage road, and the residue of the Ligonier line, below Johnstown, not yet contracted for, and for the formation of the portage road, to be expended on the most difficult parts of said canal and rail road, so that the whole may be completed about the same time; and a further sum of $300,000 is hereby appropriated for this purpose.

SECT. 3, Provides that before any money is expended on the portage road, the different routes for crossing the Allegheny mountain shall be carefully reviewed, by Moncure Robinson, Esq. Maj. Douglass, and Major Long; and in case either of them cannot attend, the Commissioners to supply his place; and the said Engineers, or a majority of them, having examined the different routes, shall report the route they prefer, and the kind of improvement which they prefer and think best calculated to promote the public interest, and on said report being approved by the Commissioners, they shall put the same under contract.

SECT. 4, Provides that the Commissioners shall cause a survey, plan, and estimate of a canal and lock communication from the best point on the west branch canal, near Lewisburgh, to the Susquehanna river, and also, from the best point on the canal, near Harrisburgh, to the Susquehanna river.

The bill, as reported, contained nine sections, the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, were stricken out, so that the ninth now forms the 4th.

The bill reported in the Legislature to graduate the price of licenses to be paid by retailers of foreign merchandise, classifies them according to the annual amonnt of their sales. Those who sell to the amount of $50,000 yearly are required to pay an annual tax of fifty dollars; 40,000, forty dollars; 30,000, thirty dollars; 20,000, twenty-five dollars; 15,000, twenty dollars; 10,000 fifteen dollars, 5000, twelve dollars and a half; 2500, and under, ten dollars. No female whose sales do not exceed 2500 dollars is required to buy a license.—*Harrisb. Chron.*

CONGRESS.

March 13.—The Senate did not sit.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Anderson, relative to drawbacks, was again taken up, and Mr. Speight and Mr. Campbell addressed the House against the Tariff. Mr. Gorham had obtained the floor, when the hour expired. A Bill was reported by Mr. Chilton, extending the provisions of the Revolutionary Pension Law. Mr. Letcher reported a bill from the Committee on Internal Improvement, to authorize a subscription to the stock of the Louisville and Portland Canal. The House was subsequently occupied in the consideration of the bill for the relief of George and W. Bangs, which was finally rejected.

Monday, March 15.—In the Senate the bill to authorise a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was read the third time and passed. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution relative to the public lands, when Mr. Livingston concluded his speech.

After the petitions and reports had been presented and made in the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered by Mr. Anderson, of Maine, relative to drawback on rum, was taken up for consideration, when Mr. Gorham moved an amendment to the amendment of Mr Polk, and remarked upon it until the expiration of the hour, when his observations were arrested. The bill concerning Judgments of the Courts of the United States within the State of New York was then discussed and finally passed. The bill for the relief of the Purchasers of Public Lands was then discussed and amended, and was ordered to be read a third time to-day. The House then took up the bill further extending the powers of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, which caused some debate. The various amendments were negatived, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed and resd a third time to-day.

March 16.—The Senate were principally occupied in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Graham concluded his observations on the resolution offered by Mr. Anderson, on the subject of drawback on rum, and moved to postpone the resolution, and make it the special order of the day for Tuesday next. Mr. Irwin, of Pennsylvania, then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which question being taken by ayes and noes, was determined in the affirmative—ayes 89, noes 70. The resolution offered by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, fixing a day for the adjournment of the two Houses, was then taken up. Mr. Tucker modified his resolution so as to make it read 17th instead of the 8th of May. A motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, which was rejected by a vote taken by ayes and noes of 136 to 28. Mr. McDuffie then demanded the previous question, but the call was not seconded. The hour being by this time elapsed, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow. The bills ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day, were then read a third time and passed. The House subsequently resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Some motions were then made to take up sundry bills, and the resolution offered by Mr. Bates relative to the soldiers of the Revolution, but these were successively rejected: and the Committee then took up the amendments made by the Senate in the bill making appropriations for the support of government, which amendments were concurred in. The Committee then took up the bill making appropriations to pay expenses of holding certain Indian treaties, and the bill making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian treaties, which were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

The Boston publishers have issued two editions of Mr. Webster's speech. In one, they published Mr. Hayne's bound up together with Mr. Webster's, in the same pamphlet. This we think is judicious as it is liberal. A gentleman in that city, writing to his friend in this city, remarks that that circumstance reminds him of a short story. When Sir David Baird's mother heard that her son was taken prisoner, in India, and chained to another prisoner, she replied that "*she pitied the man that David was chained to.*"—*Nat. Jour.*

Extract of a letter to the editor of the United States' Gazette, dated WASHINGTON, March 12.

There was a long executive session of the Senate to-day, but the only fact which has transpired is, that nothing was concluded. It is presumed that some one of the nominations which had been sent in, had provoked the discussion which took place.

Reports are in circulation which have turned the current of speculation as to one of the persons who, it is supposed, will be a candidate for the Presidency at the coming election. It is said, that there has been recently a renewal of the intercourse between Mr. Calhoun and Judge M'Lean, which had been, for some time previous, interrupted by circumstances which are known to every accurate observer of political events. During this intercourse, it is stated, that all the discordant views which had so long separated these gentlemen, have been discussed and reconciled, and that a compact has been formed between them, which will ensure an union of their views and interests, and also a unity of action, in the coming campaign. I give you this as a rumor which is very current in our first political circles, and is one which receives credit wherever it is named. At present, I refrain from comment or speculation.

REPORT OF MR. M'CREERY,

Of the Minority of the Post Road and Post Office Committee, in opposition to the Majority.

Mr. M'Creery, from the committee, submitted the following as his view of the subject.

The minority of the Committee to whom were referred the memorials relative to the transportation of the mail, and the delivering of letters, &c. on the Sabbath, beg leave to state the reasons of their dissent from the report made by the committee on the subject.

All Christian nations acknowledge the first day of the week to be the Sabbath. Almost every state in the Union has, by positive legislation, not only recognised this day as sacred, but has forbidden its profanation under penalties imposed by law.

It was never considered by any of those states as an encroachment upon the rights of conscience, or as an improper interference with the opinions of the few, to guard the sacredness of that portion of time acknowledged to be holy by the many.

The petitioners ask not Congress to meddle with theological controversies, much less to interfere with the rights of the Jew or the Sabbatarian, or to treat with the least disrespect the religious feelings of any portion of the inhabitants of the Union; they ask the introduction of no religious coercion into our civil institutions; no blending of religion and civil affairs, but they do ask, that the agents of Government employed in the Post Office Department may be permitted to enjoy the same opportunities of attending to moral and religious instruction, or intellectual improvement, on that day, which is enjoyed by the rest of their fellow citizens. They approach the Government, not for personal emolument, but as patriots and christians, to express their high sense of the moral energy and necessity of the Sabbath for the perpetuity of our republican institutions; and respectfully request that Congress will not, by legislative enactments, impair those energies.

Among the many reasons which might be advanced, that it is both expedient and a duty to grant the prayer of the petitioners, the following are only submitted.

The petitioners ask the enactment of no law establishing the first day of the week as the Christian Sabbath, they only ask the extension and application, to one department of government, of a principle which is recognised, and has, since the foundation of our government, been acknowledged in every other department. The principle embraced in the petitions has been recognised by Congress, by adjourning over the first day of the week. At the first session of the first Congress, a law was passed establishing judicial courts, and in that law Sunday is excepted from the days on which that court may commence its sessions. All the other executive departments of government are closed on that day. Congress has never, by this, considered itself as expounding the moral law, or as introducing any religious coercion into our civil institutions, or making any innovations on the religious rights of the citizens, or settling by legislation any theological question that may exist between Jews, Sabbatarians, and other denominations.

The good of society requires the strict observance of one day in seven. Paley, and other writers on moral philosophy, have shown, that the resting of men on every seventh day, their winding up of their labors and concerns once in seven days, their abstraction from the affairs of the world, to improve their minds and to converse with their Maker, their orderly attendance upon the ordinances of public worship and instruction, have a direct and powerful tendency to improve the morals and temporal happiness of mankind.

The wise and good ruler of the universe made the appointment, not by a mere arbitrary exercise of authority, but for our good, and whatever difference of opinion may exist in respect to the proper day to be observed, almost all agree that one day in seven should be devoted to religious exercises. That being admitted, can any thing be more reasonable than the request of the petitioners, that at least so much of the law should be repealed as requires the post offices to be kept open every day in the week. Does not the enactment of that law plainly imply, that mankind is under no moral obligation to refrain from secular labor on any day of the week? Is it not in direct opposition to the received opinion of almost all professing Christians? It is to that part of the law, more particularly, which requires, in terms, all the postmasters throughout the United States, to deliver letters, packets, and papers, on every day of the week, to which the minority of the committee object, and which is most offensive to the petitioners. In this statute is at once seen, a palpable encroachment on the rights of conscience. It either drives every man, who feels himself morally bound to observe the Sabbath in a religious manner, from the service of his country, and equal participation in her favors, or subjects him to the hard terms of remaining in office, at the expense of his principles. It is freely acknowledged, that the works of necessity and mercy are not forbidden; and, if the transportation of the mail on Sunday could be justified on that ground, (which is not admitted) it cannot be contended, that the keeping open offices, where no mail arrives on that day, is the work of necessity.

The arguments which have been urged for the transportation of the mail, &c. on the Sabbath, are mainly derived from commercial convenience, and from alleged derangement of business and intercourse. This doctrine militates against the first principles of good morals. If these are important at all, they are paramount to the claims of expediency: but this plea makes them subservient to the pressure of wordly business, and converts them into mere questions of profit and loss.

Granting the prayer of the petitioners cannot interfere with the religious feelings or consciences of any portion of the citizens; because, they ask no service to be performed: no principle to be professed. It is only asked that certain duties be not required on a certain day. Were it imposing any service, or requiring the profession of any opinions, those whose religious sentiments were different might justly complain. But, he who conscientiously believes that he is bound to observe the seventh day of the week, in a religious manner, can have no just reason to complain; because, government takes nothing from him, in permitting all classes of citizens to observe the first day of the week, as a day of religious rest. The case would be quite different, did the privilege of resting on that day impose any thing on any class of citizens, contrary to their conscience. Therefore,

Resolved, That it is expedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

WILLIAM M'CREERY.

The Legislature of *Upper Canada* having demanded of the Governor from what funds he had caused bridges to be built over two rivers in that province, the *Don* and the *Humber*, he replied, "FROM HIS OWN SALARY." This is most truly a remarkable instance of disinterested public spirit—such an one as we do not often meet with in the conduct of those who are appointed to the gubernatorial chairs of distant colonies or territories, and furnishes a very humiliating contrast to that of President Jackson, who, in addition to his specific salary, while Governor of Florida, which was more than twice the amount allowed to any other territorial executive, burthened the nation with the cost of his daily bill of fare, not only for provisions and liquors, but for the pipes and cigars used by him and his company. It was a singular fact connected with the history of his Floridian administration, that his bills of fare amounted to as much, if not more, than all that the law contemplated he should have received, though that was liberal.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Dates of the first settlement of the several Colonies. The following is one of the useful memoranda found in the new American Almanac:

Virginia was settled in 1607; New York 1614; Massachusetts 1620; New Hampshire 1623; New Jersey 1624; Delaware 1627; Maine 1630; Maryland 1633; Connecticut 1635; Rhode Island 1636; North Carolina 1650; South Carolina 1670; Pennsylvania 1682; Georgia 1733.

U. S. SENATE.

The following list will show the times at which the terms of the United States Senators will expire.

Maine.—Peleg Sprague, in March 3, 1835; John Holmes, 1833.

New Hampshire.—Levi Woodbury, 1831; Samuel Bell, 1835.

Massachusetts.—Nathaniel Silsbee, 1835; Daniel Webster, 1833.

Connecticut.—Samuel A. Foot, 1833; Calvin Wiley, 1831.

Rhode Island.—Ashur Robbins, 1833; Nehemiah R. Knight, 1835.

Vermont.—Dudley Chace, 1831; Horatia Seymour, 1833.

New York.—Nathan Sanford, 1831; Charles E. Dudley, 1833.

New Jersey.—Mahlon Dickerson, 1833; Thomas Frelinghuysen, 1835.

Pennsylvania.—William Marks, 1831; Isaac D. Barnard, 1833.

Delaware.—John M. Clayton, 1835; Arnold Naudain, 1833.

Maryland.—Ezekiel F. Chambers, 1831; Samuel Smith, 1833.

Virginia,—Littleton W. Tazewell, 1835; John Tyler, 1833.

North Carolina.—James Iredell, 1831; ——Brown, 1835.

South Carolina.—Robert Y. Hayne, 1835; William Smith, 1831.

Georgia.—George M. Troup, 1835; John Forsyth, 1831.

Tennessee.—Hugh L. White, 1835; Felix Grundy, 1833.

Kentucky.—John Rowan, 1831; George M. Bibb, 1835.

Ohio.—Benjamin Ruggles, 1833; Jacob Burnet, 1831.

Louisana.—Edward Livingston, 1835, Josiah S. Johnston, 1831.

Indiana.—James Noble, 1833; William Hendricks, 1831.

Mississippi.—Powhatan Ellis, 1833; ——Adams, 1835.

Illinois—John McLean, 1835; Elias K. Kane, 1831.

Alabama.—William R. King, 1835; John McKinley, 1831.

Missouri.—David Barton, 1831; Thomas H. Benton, 1833.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

JEFFERSONIANA.

A few selections from the 3d volume of Mr. Jefferson's Private Correspondence.

December 28, 1794.—"The denunciation of the democratic societies, is one of the extraordinary acts of boldness, of which we have seen so many from the *faction* of *monocrats*. It is wonderful indeed, that the *President* (Washington) should have permitted himself to be the organ of such an attack on the freedom of discussion."

"The excise law is an *infernal* one."

"But the part of the speech (Washington's) which was to be taken as a justification of the armament, reminded me of *parson* Saunders, who demonstrated why *minus* into *minus* makes *plus*."

"The little spice of ambition I had in my younger days, is entirely evaporated."

August 30, 1795.—"I have always found that rogues would always be uppermost, and I do not know that the proposition is too strong for the higher orders, or for those who, rising above the swinish multitude, always contrive to nestle themselves into the places of power and profit."

November 30, 1795.—"I trust the popular branch of our legislature will disapprove it, (Jay's Treaty) and thus rid us of this *infamous act*, which is really nothing more than a treaty of alliance between England and the *Anglomen* of this country."

March 6, 1796.—"I do not at all wonder at the condition in which the finances of the U. States are found. Hamilton's *object* from the beginning, was to throw them into forms which shall be utterly undecypherable. I ever said *he did not understand their condition himself.*"

March 27, 1796.—"I wish that his (Washington's) *honesty* and his political errors may not furnish a second occasion to exclaim, 'curse on his virtues, they have undone his country.' *Cold weather*, mercury at 20 degrees in the morning.—*Corn* fallen at Richmond to 20 shillings."

December 27, 1796.—"I love to see honest and honorable men at the helm; men who will not bend their politics to their purses, nor pursue measures by which they may profit, and then profit by their measures. *Au diable les Bougres.* I am at the end of my curse and bottom of my page."

February 15, 1798.—"A great ball is to be given here on the 22d, (Washington's birth-day.) This is, at least, very indelicate."

August 26, 1801.—"From the *clergy*, I expect no mercy. They crucified their Saviour who preached that *their* kingdom was *not of this world*, and all who practice on that precept, must *expect the extreme of their wrath.* The laws of the *present* day withhold their hands from *blood.* But *lies* and *slander* still remain with them."

Morris Canal Loan—We are happy (says the New York Evening Post,) to communicate the fact, which we learn by the arrival of the Britannia, that the loan of $750,000 for the Morris Canal and Banking company, has been obtained in Holland, on an interest of 5 per cent. through the agency of the Messrs. Willinck, of Amsterdam. Thirteen millions of guilders were subscribed in two hours, being more than five times the amount required.—The stock has risen here this morning in consequence of this news, 10 per cent.

Pocket Steam Engine.—A few evenings ago, we were exceedingly gratified by the sight of a steam engine, the smallest ever made, the workmanship of an ingenious artizan named Charles Swift, who is employed in the Rutland Foundry, in this town. In size it is no larger than might with ease be put into the coat pocket; the principle is the high pressure in miniature, the pressure being two pounds to the square inch; the cylinder is only one-fourth of an inch in diameter, and it makes 900 strokes in a minute; half a pint of water will keep it in constant action for more than three hours. It has been constructed for no specific purpose, but has sufficient power to wind the bobbins for a twist net lace machine. The workmanship is at once highly finished and firmly compact, and this less than Lilliputian engine is deserving the inspection of the curious and the ingenious. —*Nottingham Review.*

The Sovereignty of Greece.—The London Spectator of 30th Jan. says,—We understand that all the arrangements respecting the sovereignty of Greece are completed, and that Prince Leopold will certainly become the ruler of that country. We believe, however, that he will not bear the title of King, but that of Sovereign Prince. It is uncertain whether Count Capo d'Istria is to remain as Prime Minister, or to retire altogether from Greece. It is said that Prince Leopold himself has objected to the Count's holding any influential office in the Government of Greece, lest it should be the means of keeping up a faction in that country opposed to the intentions of the Sovereign.

The Boston Commercial Gazette states that all the Banks of that city have altered the rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent. per annum.

SCRAPS.

A new proposition.—The Wheeling Compiler contains a grave proposition to cede the counties of Brook and Ohio, in Virginia, to Maryland or Pennsylvania. The editor thinks that their inhabitants would prefer an annexion to Maryland, and intimates that if the isolated condition of those counties should be urged as an objection; there is nothing to hinder the counties of Preston, Monongalia, Tyler, and so much of Harrison and Wood as the extension of the southern line of Preston to the Ohio river would cut off, being included in the transfer. By such accession, says the Compiler, Maryland would have an outlet to the Ohio as well as to the Atlantic, and he hopes his suggestions will receive the serious consideration of the people of Virginia and Maryland generally.—*Balt. Pat.*

It is stated that no less than six Cotton Factories have been burnt during the past winter in New England. A heavy drawback, surely, on domestic industry.

It is rumoured at Washington that Mr. Middleton is to be called from Russia.

Commodore Porter has been nominated by the President to the Senate, as Consul General to the Barbary Powers.

The military court at Washington has closed its proceedings, and adjourned *sine die.* The result of its deliberations is not known.

A society for the *Education of Nurses* has lately been established at Liverpool in England.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has been engaged in very earnest debate on a bill to incorporate the "American Temperance Society."

Conestoga Navigation.—The Lancaster Journal says—We take great pleasure in stating that the works on the Conestoga are now in order for the passage of boats, arks and rafts. The outlet lock has been repaired, and the whole strengthened and secured in such a manner as to make them altogether permanent and secure.

Rice Flour.—Elias Horry, Esq. of S. Carolina, announces his intention to prepare and put up in the mode in which wheat flour is sent to market, a few whole and half barrels of good rice bolted in the best manner. By the present mode of preparing rice flour, it becomes sour in three or four days; but Mr. Horry states that by grinding the rice, and then sifting the flour, it will keep sweet for upwards of two years—longer that wheat flour.—Fine Bread can be made, by mixing one-third of this Rice with Wheat Flour; and the bread thus made, is not only good, but will retain its freshness longer than that made of Wheat Flour alone.

The *American Standard*, till the stripes and stars of '76 were introduced, was a green ground, with a red cross in a white field in the angle.

Stump Orators.—There is much originality and quaintness of expression in the following extract from a stump speech of a candidate for the Legislature in one of the western States: "Born" said he, "in a canebrake, cradled in a sap-trough, my zeal for independence has grown to maturity, without being choked by the weeds of education."—*Hagerstown Herald.*

Mirza Mahommed Ibrahim, a Persian gentleman, attached to the East India College in England, is considerably advanced in a translation of Herodotus into his native language. His work, when finished, however the egotism of the Greeks may wound the vanity of the Persians, will be a noble and unique present to his country.

The Gazette de France of Feb. 5, says:—Some journals said yesterday that it was not known whether the negociations subsequent to the Treaty of Adrianople would be continued at Constantinople or St. Petersburgh. Hence it has been inferred that there are some fears for the peace of the East, that the Porte is again arming, and that Russia retains possession of its conquests. This is entirely false. The negociations merely concern the application of the Porte for the diminution of the contribution, to which Russia appears inclined to listen.

The Paris Journal du Commerce says, we are enabled to announce, from the most authentic information, that the expedition against Algiers was decided in the Council which was held yesterday. 25,000 men are destined for the expedition, to commence in May.

Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg is shortly expected at Paris, where the report of his marriage with a daughter of the Duke of Orleans is revived.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* ascribes the frequent interviews between Prince Polignac and the Duke of Orleans to the contemplated matrimonial alliance between one of the Princesses of Orleans and Prince Leopold.

A new locomotive Engine, called the Wildfire, and built at Mr. Robert Stephenson's foundry, at New Castle, on the principle of the Rocket, but with larger cylinders and wheels, was launched upon the Liverpool and Manchester Railway on Monday, and *flew* thirty miles an hour.

The following article of intelligence has been communicated to us from a source which we cannot doubt, although it appears too horrible for belief. A whole company of Italian players, twenty-two in number; who took their passages on board a Portuguese vessel, bound to Oporto, from Lisbon, were most barbarously murdered by the crew, together with two Portuguese Judges, who were also passengers. The diabolical wretches are in custody, and have confessed the fact.—*Falmouth Packet.*

London, Feb. 9.

It is with great satisfaction we have learned that the Budget will contain a proposition for the reduction of the public expenditure to the amount of £800,000, and that the army will be the branch to which the reduction will especially apply. The Budget is to be brought forward as early in the session as possible.

The New Bishop of St. Asaph.—The honorable and Rev. Henry Ryder, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, and brother of the Earl of Harrowby, is to be translated to St. Asaph. His Lordship's successor is not yet known.

The honorable James Abercrombie is appointed Lord Chief Baron for Scotland, in the room of Sir Samuel Shepherd, who has resigned in consequence of ill health. This appointment, which was offered to Mr. Abercrombie in the kindest manner, will be highly popular in Scotland.

STEAM BOAT LIST.

ARRIVED.

March 18, O. H. Perry.
" " Nile.
" 19, Potomac.
" " Atalanta.
" 20, Monongahela.
" 21, Native.
" " Reindeer.
" " Lark.
" 22, Niagara.
" " Mountaineer.

DEPARTED.

March 19, Lark.
" 20, Home.
" " La Grange.
" " O. H. Perry.
" " Nile.
" 21, Potomac.
" " Reindeer.
" 22, Atalanta.
" " Monongahela.
" 23, Native.
" " Lark.

☞ River twelve feet above low water mark, and falling.

Married,

On the 18th inst. by M. B. Lowrie Esq. Mr. *Samuel Walker*, to Miss *Martha Gett*, both of this city.

By the same, on the 27th ultimo, Mr. *William Brown*, of Washington County, to Miss *Theresa Moore*, of Ohio County, Virginia.

Died,

On Thursday, the 11th March, EDMOND F. CRYDER, one of the editors of the Harrisburgh Chronicle, aged 24 years. He was a valuable member of society, and his loss will be felt.

In Bedford, Ohio, on the 13th inst. Mr. ZIBA WILLES, Printer, formerly editor of the Cleaveland Herald.

FRESH GROCERIES.

O. O. GREGG,

No. 28 Water Street, has just received,

Prime Green and Java Coffee
Y. Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and Lump Sugars
Mace, Cloves, Nutmegs, &c.
Oranges and Lemons
Box and Keg Raisins, Figs, &c.
Madeira, Port and other Wines
H. Gin, Brandy, Spirits, &c.
Superior Spanish Cigars
Ditto Spanish Seed ditto

ON CONSIGNMENT.

1,500 lbs. DRY HIDES
30 bbls. PECANS. March 23—tf.

DOCTOR HAYS,

NO. 66, NORTH SIDE OF LIBERTY STREET, near Fourth, in the house late the residence of Ross Wilkins, Esq.

March 23—w3t.*

MAHOGANY.

RECEIVED, at No. 65 Market street, a very splendid assortment of MAHOGANY, consisting of Scantling, Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, ROSE and SATIN WOOD VENEERS: All of which are offered cheap for cash. Orders received and promptly attended to.

JOHN ALEXANDER.

Also, Fifty pairs BRASS CAPS and BASES. March 23—tf.

Watches, Jewellery, and Silver Ware.

J. B. M'FADDEN, No. 83, Market street,

(Next door below Mr. James Brown's,)

HAS just received an assortment of *Patent Lever, L'Epine, Plain, and Fancy Watches; Gold and Plated Chains, Seals, and Keys; Gilt and Steel, do.; Ear Rings, Breast Pins,* and Finger Rings; Silver and Plated Spoons; Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver, Brass, and Plated ever pointed Pencils; Gilt, Plated, Bead, and Steel Purses; with a variety of Fancy Goods: all of which are offered at reduced prices.

Pittsburgh, Mareh 23, 1830.—3t*

JUST received, and for sale at the Domestic Warehouse, No. 26, Wood street,

20 Hogsheads N. Orleans Sugar.
16 Barrels Pork.
400 Pigs Lead.
Pittsburgh and Kiskeminetas Salt.

GEO. COCHRAN, of R'd. *Agent.*

March 23, 1830.—6t

A PUBLIC MEETING of the "Pittsburgh Temperance Society" will be held in the Court-House, on Friday evening next, at 7 o'cl'k; when the proceedings of the Board of Managers, since the annual meeting on the first of January, will be laid before the Society, the views and objects of the Society fully explained, and several addresses delivered. The Board of Managers earnestly invite the attendance of all the friends of Temperance and Morality. Comfortable seats will be provided for the Ladies. March 23.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the twentieth day of March, in the fifty-fourth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1830, *John M'Nevin*, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author and Proprietor, in the words following, viz:—"The American Accountant, or Merchant and Mechanic's Text Book, containing Lectures on Book-Keeping, wherein the theory and practice of the science are demonstrated in a familiar manner, with a variety of examples and rules, perfectly suited to the accountant, man of business, academies, schools, and young gentlemen desirous of becoming proficients in accounts. By J. M'Nevin, Teacher of the English Language and the Mathematics."—In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled, "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned:" and also to the Act entitled, "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled, 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

E. J. ROBERTS,
Cl'k of the West. Dist. of Pennsylvania.

March 23, 1830.—tf.

MILITARY GOODS.

A. H. HOGE is now opening an assortment of MILITARY GOODS, such as Brass, Plated, and Steel mounted Swords; Gilt and Plated Epaulets and Wings; Sashes; Plumes and Feathers; Gilt and Plated Lace; Cap Plates, &c. &c. which he offers cheap, at No. 130 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. March 19—tf.

A GARDENER WANTED.

APPLY TO WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr. Allegheny-town. March 12—3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and that the said court have appointed the third Monday of April next, at the court-house in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

DAVID VICTOR,
Of Pittsburgh, Blacksmith.
OWEN MALLON,
Of said city, Grocer.
JAMES HEGAN,
Of said city, Tailor.
LEVI S. GRAHAM,
Of said city, Grocer.
ROBERT CLARK,
Of said city, Blacksmith.
ROBERT BOYCE,
Of said city, Wagonner.
ROBERT KERR,
Of said city, Clerk.
JAMES SLOAN,
Of Fayette township, Laborer.
MICHAEL KREBBS,
Of Indiana township, Laborer.
JOHN FERREE,
Of Pitt township, Laborer.
GEORGE FOWLER,
Of Pitt township, Coal-digger.
THOMAS BABBINGTON,
Of Pitt township, Moulder.
SAMUEL BRISBEN,
Of Fayette township, Saddler.
GEORGE CLEMMENS,
Of St. Clair township, Laborer.

March 16, 1830—w3t.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 73, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL.

No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,

MANUFACTURER OF

Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

C. DARRAGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office, No. 49, Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets, one door west of the United States Bank. March 16—tf.

WM. B. M'CLURE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.—Office No. 56 Fourth Street. March 16.—tf.

OYSTERS.

60 KEGS OYSTERS, received on consignment, and for sale by

I. R. SMITH & Co.

March 16.—3t. No. 150 Wood Street.

NEW ORLEANS HIDES.

SCHWEPPE & HORNER have just received 10,000 lbs. N. O. HIDES, of a superior quality, which they will sell very low. March 13—3t

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That agreeably to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1815, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," and an act entitled "A further supplement to an act to amend the act entitled an act directing the mode of selling Unseated Lands for taxes and for other purposes," passed the 13th day of March, A. D. 1817, the sales of the following Tracts of Land, and sundry Town Lots, in the county of Allegheny, will commence at the Commissioners' office, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the *Second Monday of June next*, and be continued from day to day, if necessary; at which time and place the said Tracts of Unseated Lands and Town Lots will be sold, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay all arrearages of taxes due on the same for the years 1828 and 1829, together with the costs necessarily accruing thereon.

ALEXANDER'S DISTRICT,—FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP. *Reputed Owners.*				*Taxes.*
Stephen Dutilh,	No. 108,	349	acres.	$2 62½
Wm. Shannon or Stranaghan,	part of	110, 100	"	3 75
Wm. Burns,	part of	110, 100	"	4 44½
NICHOLSON'S DISTRICT.				
Thomas Bradford,	No. 111,	300	acres.	3 44
Same,	112,	300	"	3 44
Same,	120,	350	"	4 02
Samuel Nicholson,	117,	283	"	1 11
PINE TOWNSHIP.				
Bernard Hubley's heirs,	south part of No.	83, 100	acres.	50
Same, adjoining Cochran,	85,	209	"	3 00
James Eakin, part of Philip Sarver's,		50	"	37
John Fearis, Thomas McDermott or Wm. Cummins, part of S. Neely's,		100	"	1 50
Thomas McDermott, part of S. Neely's,		46	"	85½
H. Baldwin or Mountain's heirs, part of Hardy Rundle's.		136	"	3 18½
John Loughead, adjoining Wm. Loughead and al.		104	"	42
John Brown, Esq. part of T. Rogers's,		239	"	4 77
John Keown, part of Widow Magee and al.		130	"	3 12½
DEER TOWNSHIP.—ELDER'S DISTRICT.				
Jacob Negley,	No. 18,	275	acres.	$2 38¼
Same,	19,	202	"	2 38
CUNNINGHAM'S DISTRICT.				
David Kennedy's heirs,	No. 44,	166	acres.	1 58
Same,	179,	206	"	2 26
Samuel Hubley or Henry Thomas,		193, 206	"	2 06
George Shiras, adjoining Russel,		150	"	65
Woods' heirs, or Felix Negley,		214	"	1 71
Jacob Negley, formerly Noel,		216	"	86
Dunning M'Nair's heirs, or Mrs. S. Collins:				
Part of Ferguson's,		230	acres.	2 16
Part of Russel's upper place,		128	"	64
Part of Russel's lower place,		400	"	3 75
Part of Carson's,		180	"	1 40
Part of Clendenning's,		287	"	2 86
Part of S. Gibson's,		175	"	1 35
Part of John Carnahan's,		100	"	92
Part of Hinds's, adjoining Miller and Hokes,		220	"	2 21
Sarah Collins, part of Garret Moore's,		227	"	90
Joshua Budd's heirs,		100	"	50
Adam Smith or John Jameson, adjoining A. Glasgow, J. Ingram and al.		83	"	1 33
David Walker, part of No. 175,		95	perches.	10
Henry Jack, formerly Daniel Smith,		235	acres.	2 11
MOON TOWNSHIP.				
John M'Culloch,		90	acres.	$0 44
FINDLEY TOWNSHIP.				
Widow Johnston's heirs, adjoining James M'Laughlin, Robert Henderson and others,		240	acres.	$1 3

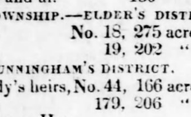
WILL. WOODS,
Treasurer of Alleg'y County.

Treasurer's Office, Pittsburgh, March 19, 1830—5t.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

DESPATCH LINE OF

MAIL STAGES.



NORTHERN ROUTE,

From Pittsburgh to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THROUGH IN FOUR DAYS.

By way of Blairsville, Ebensburgh, Yellow Springs, Huntingdon, Lewistown, Harrisburgh and Reading—arriving at Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Pittsburgh, early in the evening of the fourth day.

☞This line runs nearly parallel with the Grand Pennsylvania Canal, from Pittsburgh to Harrisburgh. Passengers may have an opportunity of taking Canal PACKET BOATS, at different places on this route, if they think proper.

The proprietors have lately placed on the above line many additional Horses and first rate Coaches, together with sober, careful drivers. They therefore hope, by strict attention to the comfort of passengers, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

☞For seats apply at the Stage Office, corner of Second and Wood streets, or at Mr. Gleim's Mansion House, formerly kept by Col. Ramsey, Pittsburgh; and at the Stage Office, No. 244 Market street, Philadelphia.

Attentive Porters are kept at all the offices, to attend to passengers and their baggage.

Thirty pounds of baggage will be allowed to each passenger. All baggage to be at the risk of the owners.

J. MOORHEAD,
A. HORBACH,
J. BIGHAM,
S. MOORE,
COLDER & WILSON, } Proprietors.

March 9, 1829.—6mo.

PORCELAIN TEETH.—Doctor E. Merritt, Dentist, having, during his late visit to the eastern cities, acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones. Doctor E. M. has it in his power to accommodate ladies and gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market & Wood streets. Pittsburgh, Nov. 18, 1828—tf.

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200 DOZEN SCYTHES, consisting of Waldron's, Griffin's, Blanchard's, Passmore's and Harris's Grass—Waldron's, Griffin's, and Harris's Corn.—Also, German Scythe and Straw Knives; Indian Pond, Darby Creek, and Maryland Scythe Stones; Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. for sale at reasonable prices, by SAM'L FAHNESTOCK.

Corner of Fifth and Wood streets. Pittsburgh, March 2, 1830—t1Jy.

RICHARD FLINT

WILL make to order various descriptions of PRESSES; *Fine Brass, Steel, and Iron Machinery; Door Plates; Percussion Cane Guns,* on an improved plan, &c. &c. at No. 64 Second street. Pittsburgh, March 2—tf.

TO BE LET,

THE Brick Dwelling House on the corner of 4th and Market Streets, now occupied by Mrs. Hetich. Possession will be given on the first day of April next. For terms inquire of W. W. IRWIN, Corner of Liberty Street and Cecil's Alley. March 2.—tf.

THE PITTSBURGH EXCHANGE

FOR RENT.

THIS establishment is nearly finished, and will be ready for occupying in April next. It is situated in a central part of the city, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets; St. Clair being the great leading street and thoroughfare from the Public Square or Diamond to the Allegheny Bridge, about two hundred yards from the former and one hundred and sixty yards from the latter. It fronts on St. Clair street 112 feet, extending back 48 feet, and on Penn street 120 feet, extending back 25 feet, with a wing 20 feet wide, extending back from the N. E. end of the main building on Penn street, in a line parallel with the principal building on St. Clair street, 112 feet to an alley 16 feet wide: which alley extends through past the main building to St. Clair street. Along this alley are erected a Bath House, Smoke House, and other necessary buildings, so as to enclose a handsome area or yard, with paved foot ways and handsome circular mounds of grass and shrubbery, and a fountain which will throw the water thirty feet high, and from which, by means of a hose, the yard, the whole roof, and every room in the house can be watered. The whole is four stories high, including the basement at the corner and along Penn street. There are about one hundred apartments, of which eighty-six have fire-places. On the first story, at the right of the hall or main entrance from St. Clair street, are two parlors of 23 by 21 feet, with folding doors to connect them; and to the left, at the corner of St. Clair and Penn streets, is the bar room of 22 feet square, into which is an entrance both from the hall and Penn street. A dining room, extending from the bar room along Penn street 78 feet wide, in which 200 persons can with convenience dine. At the east end of the dining room is an entrance or hall from Penn street, having on the left two parlors. The ceiling of these, as well as of all the parlors up stairs and a number of the bed chambers, is 13½ feet high. Four fancy store rooms, fronting on St. Clair street, 15 by 48 feet, which communicate in the rear with the area or tavern yard, and may be rented with the Exchange, or not, as may be desired. Four staircases, two of which are of the best quality and ornamental, one passing up in the main hall from St. Clair street, and the other at the end of the hall which enters from Penn street. This hall and staircase are intended more particularly for the family keeping the house, and those families and boarders who do not wish to pass through the main hall, although the communication throughout the building by means of either hall and staircase is equally convenient and pleasant. On the second story are six large parlors of about 22 feet square, some of which are connected by doors between them and the others with bed rooms attached, so as to make them very convenient for private parties and families. All the other rooms are intended for bed chambers, the smallest not being less than 15 by 18 feet, and many much larger and susceptible of being converted into parlors if necessary. Under the back wing and four fancy stores, are fine dry cellars. In the basement of the main building at the corner and along Penn street, are six large rooms, of from 24 to 20 feet square, three of which are intended for kitchen and domestic purposes, and the other three for barber and other shops or offices, as may be required. An apparatus or machine is affixed for hoisting the dishes from the kitchen to closets adjoining to the dining room. Under the pavement in the area or yard is a spacious ice house, now filled with ice, with an arched way under ground from the kitchen to the ice house, and on each side of the door of which is a large closet with shelves, to preserve fresh provisions in the summer. At the base of the kitchen are cast metal pipes for the purpose of conveying off all surplus water and wash. Under the foot way along the whole front of 232 feet, are large arched vaults for holding coal, wood, &c. The kitchen, bar room, bath house, and yard, have hydrants of the best water. The dining room and parlors are finished in the best, and all the other rooms in a plain, neat, and substantial manner.—The whole building is of the best brick, except the basement, which is of cut stone, and the four fancy store rooms, which are in front of handsome cut stone pillars and lintels. The steps into the basement rooms, as also the steps and platforms into the hall and bar room, are of cut stone, with iron railing. The building presents a beautiful front, and is so constructed and situated as to be in little danger from fire.

The great need and opening for an extensive house in this city, induced the erection of this establishment, which, it is confidently believed, is surpassed by few in the Union, and by none in the western country. The Exchange is for rent, either for one or more years. None need apply but such as can come well recommended for keeping a first rate public house. Further information can be had by applying to the subscriber, if by letter, postage paid. JOHN M'DONALD.

Pittsburgh, February 23, 1830.—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL GROCER Front, between Market and Wood streets has received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from New Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

☞*Whiskey, Flour, Scorched Salts, Rags, &c.* will be taken in barter at market prices. April 21, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA,

DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street. Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't.

Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets. June 5—tf.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—

A piece of ground, containing in Front on Water street, between Market and Wood streets, about sixty-five feet, and extending back towards Front street about one hundred and five feet; on which are erected one two story brick house, one three story brick store and office, a two story frame dwelling house and back buildings, a frame building formerly occupied as a gunsmith shop, and four other buildings, now occupied by James Crossan and Barnet & Shorb.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one frame building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also, All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Water streets, containing in front on Wood street about twenty feet, and extending back sixty feet; on which is erected a three story brick dwelling house with back buildings, subject to a ground rent of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per annum.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER. January 22, 1830.—tf

GOLD-EDGED CHINA.

JUST RECEIVED, by the subscribers, a very choice assortment of

GOLD-EDGED FRENCH PORCELAIN

TEA WARE,

Consisting of *Teas, Plates, Bowls, Cake Plates,* &c. which they offer for sale by the single set, or larger quantity.

WETMORE & HAVENS,

March 12—4t. Second street, near Wood.

TURNPIKE NOTICE.

BOOKS will be opened by the undersigned Commissioners, on Monday, 12th day of April next, at the Office of the Birmingham Glass Company, and at the Office of Robert Burke, Esq. in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, for receiving subscriptions of stock to the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Turnpike Road.

JACOB BELTZHOOVER,
OLIVER ORMSBY,
FREDERICK WENDT,
AARON SULLIVAN,
DOMINICK O'CONNER,
ROBERT BURKE,
JAMES PATTERSON, (Birm,)
JOHN M'DONALD,
FREDERICK BAUSMAN,

March 12—4t. Commissioners.

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 5 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, ON FRIDAY, MARCH 26TH, 1830. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Fifty Four Number Lottery—Eight Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,500		2,500
	2,000		2,000
1	1,180		1,180
3	1,000		3,000
3	500		1,500
4	300		1,200
10	200		2,000
10	150		1,500
20	100		2,000
46	60		2,760
46	50		2,300
46	40		1,840
46	30		1,380
92	25		2,300
92	20		1,840
920	12		11,040
8280	6		49,680
9624 prizes			$124,020
15180 blanks—24804 tickets.			

Tickets -	$6 00	Quarters -	$1 50
Halves -	3 00	Eighths -	75

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Apply to or address

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street. Managers Office, March 12, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY of Penns'a, Class No. 5 for 1830. To be drawn at Philadelphia, on Friday, March 26, 1830. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. 54 No. Lottery—8 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	2,500		2,500
1	2,000		2,000
1	1,180		1,180
3	1,000		3,000

Besides numerous others of 500, 300, 200, 150, 100, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets	$6 00	Quarters	$1 50
Halves	3 00	Eighths	75

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

A statement of the Drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Apply to or address

J. M. CLARKE,

March 16—2 No. 110 Market Street.

LINE OF PACKETS,

FROM PITTSBURGH TO NASHVILLE.

THE steamboats CORA and COMMERCE will be run as Regular Packets, to and from Pittsburgh and Nashville, every ten days, from the first of March, during the season, as both boats are fitted out with superior accommodations, experienced commanders, and capable of carrying large freights with light draft of water. Persons engaged in the Nashville and Pittsburgh trade, or intermediate ports, will find it to their advantage to give them a call. The line to be under the superintendence of WM. SRODES.

February 16—tf.

REGULAR PACKET,

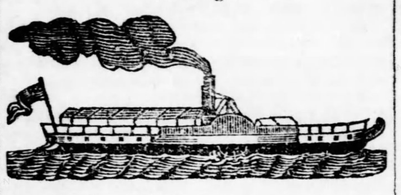
FOR Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.—The new, light draft of water steamer, HIGHLANDER, Rogers master, will commence running as a Regular Packet in the Wabash river, and stop at all the intermediate landings, so soon as the river opens. For freight or passage, apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, February 19—3m.

REGULAR PACKET,

For Terre-Haute, Lafayette, and all intermediate Landings.



THE new and fast running steam boat TIPPECANOE, Defrees, Master, built expressly for the Wabash trade, will ply as a regular Packet: and being very light draught of water, will be able to run the whole season—will leave here about the 15th of March. For freight or passage, (having fine accommodations,) apply to

TILLAY & SCOTT.

Louisville, Feb. 15, 1830.—3m.

FOR ZANESVILLE AND PUTNAM.

STEAM BOAT ERIE will depart immediately on the opening of the navigation, and will continue to run during the season, as a REGULAR PACKET, between Pittsburgh and the above ports. For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN D. DAVIS,

45 Front Street, Pittsburgh.
C. G. WILSON, Zanesville.
E. BUCKINGHAM, Jr. & Co.
Putnam.

February 16—tf.

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50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN, } *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business, under the firm of OWEN & HAYDEN, and have taken store No. 7, Commercial Row, Cincinnati, lately occupied by B. Hayden & Co. for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL COMMISSION, STEAM BOAT and other AGENCY BUSINESS, and solicit the patronage of their friends and the public.

ALLISON OWEN,
ALFRED HAYDEN,

Reference in Pittsburgh, to
MESSRS. RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.

O. & H. will pay particular attention to the receiving and forwarding of goods of every description. March 5, 1830.—4w

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PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY ACADEMY.

THE Subscriber informs the public, that, from his present arrangements, he can board and attend a few more boys in his family. He flatters himself, that the advantages to be derived from private instruction, besides attending the Academy publicly, are such as will enable him to secure the approbation of those who place their sons under his care, to acquire a knowledge of the various branches, which constitute an English, Mercantile and Mathematical Education.

The most satisfactory references can be given. For terms apply personally.

JOHN KELLY.

March 16.—4t. *Allegheny-Town.*

TO LET,

FROM the first of April next, that large BRICK HOUSE, on the corner of Second and Grant streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Also, the House adjoining it, fronting on Second street, and now occupied by Mr. Grace. For terms, apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. at his office, in the Diamond. Pittsburgh, March 16—tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

THE OLD PHŒNIX COTTON FACTORY, situated in the North Liberty of the city of Pittsburgh. The building is of brick, and capable of working 4,000 Spindles, with 50 Power Looms. The Steam Engine, Shafts, &c. are in good order. It is well calculated for either a Cotton, Woollen, or Linen Factory.

☞The Factory Building and Warehouse will be sold apart, or with the Building Lots attached, as may best suit the purchaser. Price and terms of payment can be made known by applying to

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, February 9—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS

AND

EARTHEN WARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va.*

☞The Lexington Reporter, Chillicothe Gazette, and Ohio State Journal, (Columbus,) will insert the above to the amount of $2 each, and send their accounts to this office.

February 12, 1830.—tf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,

No. 68 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED.* Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale. Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT,

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

APPROVED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Which prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, Malignant Fevers, &c.

THESE Pills, if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypocondria and hysterics complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutia blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c.

If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of pills—small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

☞For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's drug and family medicine warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents, in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

☞Take Notice, that each box of genuine Pills has the signature of the sole proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine, just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medical Warehouse of DR. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.*

March 5.—tf.

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

MANUFACTURED by S. Broadmeadow & Co.—This steel will bear a *welding heat,* and is tempered or hardened as the Crowly Steel, and we warrant it as equal to the BEST English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15, 1829—1y.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of MACHINE CARDS, from the manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also, a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for cotton cards will be punctually attended to. WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.

No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829.—wtf.

MOROCCO.

THE subscriber, having commenced the manufacture of MOROCCO, has now for sale Morocco suitable for the following purposes:

Boots and Shoes, (Goat and Deer Skins.)		
Boot and Shoe Linings, (Roans and Yellows.)		
Coachmakers'	do.	(variety of colors.)
Hat Linings,	do.	do.
Bookbinders,	do.	do.
Trunkmakers,	do.	do.
Saddlers,	do.	do.
Striped Bindings.		

☞The above articles will be sold at eastern prices. Having in connexion Mr. George Pierce, an experienced workman, the quality and colors will be warranted. Dealers in the article will find the prices reasonable.

JOHN CALDWELL,

Corner of Third street and Redoubt Alley. Pittsburgh, Feb. 9—tf

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PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

TORTOISE SHELL COMBS.

JUST recieved from Philadelphia, and for sale, a splendid assortment of TOP AND SIDE COMBS, of a superior quality.

L. & P. PETERSON.

February 12, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

FROM the first day of April next, the two Stores and Dwelling Houses in Liberty street, next doors below R. Miller, Jr. & Co. Apply to ALLEN & GRANT,

Feb. 23, 1830.—tf

COTTON MACHINERY.

10 DOUBLE 24 INCH CARDS; Four THROSTLES, dead spindle; Four MULES, of the most approved patterns—all new and complete—for sale by

ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

February 9, 1830—tf

Coughs and Colds,

ARE speedily and effectually cured by the use of Dr. Robinson's celebrated

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH.

Of this universally esteemed medicine, there are thousands throughout the U. States, who have experienced its beneficial effects, within these last twenty years, and can testify to its being the most sure remedy ever offered to the public for the relief and cure of obstinate coughs, pains in the breast, spitting of blood, approaching consumption, &c.

Persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints or disorders of the breast and lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common coughs and colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive complaints, hoarseness, wheezings, shortness of breath, and the Hooping Cough, it will give immediate relief.

It is an effectual remedy for the Dysentery or lax, the Summer Complaint in children, severe gripings and most other disorders of the bowels.

Prepared only by T. W. Dyott, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, at his Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, N. E. corner of Second and Race Streets, and by his appointed agents throughout the United States.

Take notice that each bottle has the signature of the sole proprietor.

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

A supply of the above medicine just received and for sale at the Wholesale and Retail Drug and Medicine Warehouse of Dr. G. DAWSON, *Wood Street, Pittsburgh.* Feb. 26.—tf.

NEW & FASHIONABLE

BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS AND SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are

Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do. colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do.
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do. Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do. dancing and walking Pumps,
Do. Over Shoes—*not gum elastic,*
Do. coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of a good quality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colored and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 27, 1829.—wtf.

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

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WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops,* as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys.* The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville; Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russelville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia,* and